

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

1-8-04

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Schnorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District**

other names site number **Portage Park Historic District**

2. Location

street & number **Roughly bounded by Grace Street, Patterson Avenue, North Austin Avenue and North Melvena Avenue** Not for publication

city or town **Chicago** vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Cook** code **031** zip code

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter L. Ghera, S.H.P.
Signature of certifying official

1-6-04
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>247</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>247</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Chicago Bungalows

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Education/school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Education/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Chicago Bungalow

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Concrete**

Roof **Asphalt Shingles**

Walls **Brick**

Other **Limestone**

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

**Community Planning and Development
Architecture**

Period of Significance **1917-1930**

Significant Dates **1917-1918; 1922-1926**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Braucher, Ernest N., architect
Schorsch, Albert J., developer**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) **See Continuation Sheet**

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository **Historic Chicago Bungalow Association**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **approximately 27 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	435227	4644452	3	16	435618 4644167
2	16	435618	4644462	4	16	435227 4644147

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Daniel Bluestone, Director, Historic Preservation Program, University of Virginia**
with Roysin Billet, Gabrielle Harlan, and Emily Ramsey
street & number **c/o Historic Chicago Bungalow Association** telephone **312-642-9900**
1 North LaSalle Street, 12th Floor
city or town **Chicago** state **Illinois** zip code **60602**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **various owners**

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Narrative Description

Summary Description

The Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District is located on the northwest side of Chicago, nine miles from the city's commercial center. Grace Street on the north, Patterson Avenue on the south, North Austin Avenue on the east, and North Melvina Avenue on the west bound the district. The district includes two hundred and fifty-two bungalows, one commercial building, one two-flat apartment building, and a primary school. Following the construction of the Thorp Elementary School in 1916, one contractor, Albert J. Schorsch, developed all but a single block of this residential neighborhood between 1917 and 1926. Consequently, the bungalows lining the streets that comprise the district, Grace Street, Warwick, Waveland, and Patterson Avenues, display a continuity of form and arrangement more pronounced than in surrounding neighborhoods developed by multiple builders. Regularly spaced, and sited on uniformly subdivided blocks, the one-and-one-half story brick bungalows in the district present a uniform front to their tree-lined avenues. The buildings share low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, and banded fenestration that together emphasize a horizontality and openness that express a communion with nature. A pallet of earthy reds, yellows, and greens reinforces this relationship. Despite the imposed regularity of the development, the bungalows themselves depart from strict uniformity. A variety of rooflines, massing, entrance and fenestration patterns, and architectural ornament distinguish these homes from one another, lending each a degree of individuality in an otherwise homogenous setting. Intrusions on this landscape in the years since the neighborhood was developed are nominal. No buildings have been constructed past the period of significance (1917-1930) in the district. Of the two hundred and fifty-two bungalows included, only six have been so altered as to render them non-contributing properties. In these instances, second-story additions obscure the original story-and-a-half design. With few exceptions, the district's bungalows retain their early twentieth-century appearance. Likewise, the neighborhood remains entirely residential, thereby preserving its original residential character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Siting and Setting:

Seven of the eight blocks included in this district are subdivided into eighteen lots and lined exclusively with bungalows. Large corner bungalows anchor each end of these seven blocks with slightly more modest bungalows regularly interspersed between them. The corner bungalows generally sit roughly twenty feet from the cross street and twelve feet from their nearest neighbors. This distance distinguishes the corner bungalows from those that comprise the majority of the block, which are separated by just eight feet. Despite this spatial differentiation, all of the bungalows are relatively uniformly set back from the sidewalk, with roughly twenty feet of private front yard. Likewise, though corner bungalows occupy slightly wider lots, the buildings themselves are identical in dimension to their neighbors. The bungalow footprint varies slightly by block, ranging from twenty-two feet ten inches to twenty-five feet wide and from forty-one feet to forty-nine feet deep, but dimensions remain consistent within individual blocks. The greater spaciousness of the corner bungalows derives from additional space above the first floor. Where the half-story space of non-corner bungalows is limited to the longitudinal axis, that of corner bungalows includes additional space gathered under a cross-gable in the roof.

The 6000 block of Grace Street departs slightly from the consistency of the rest of the neighborhood. This block, the first street developed in the district, is the only block in the district subdivided into twenty lots. The sixteen bungalows at 6006-6050 Grace Street were built between 1917 and 1918. Not surprisingly, these residences differ slightly in appearance from those in the rest of the district. Roughly seven feet apart with nearly fourteen feet of private front lawn, these bungalows were also slightly less generously spaced than Albert Schorsch's bungalows constructed four years later. Further, just twenty-two feet ten inches wide and forty-one feet deep, these early bungalows were smaller than those that became the standard in the district. Four independently contracted buildings appeared on the block within a few years of the completion of these residences, two on either side of the sixteen consecutive bungalows. Contractor F. Jorgensen erected a combined store and residence for Joseph Albanesi at 6000 Grace Street in 1921. A bungalow similar to those on the other streets in the district appeared in 1924 at 6004 Grace Street. At the other end of the block, Albert Schorsch built a two flat apartment building at 6054 Grace Street in 1923, and in 1925, H. Lindquist built a bungalow to terminate the block at 6058 Grace Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Schorch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

All of the bungalows in this district occupy roughly forty percent of their one hundred and twenty-five foot deep lots. Brick and frame one-car garages approximately twenty by thirty feet sit at the rear of many of these lots. Garage construction proliferated in this district in the mid 1920s and continued intermittently through the 1940s. These secondary structures mimic the formal composition of the more prominent bungalows with overhanging eaves and low-pitched hip roofs. Between the bungalow and the garage, a small plot of green space provides private, outdoor living and garden space. Pending additional survey and an accurate count, garages were not counted in this nomination form. The nomination form may be amended later to address the contributing and non-contributing status of garages.

All of the residential streets in the district run east-west on Chicago's rigid urban grid. These street pavements are approximately thirty feet wide. The north-south cross streets of North Austin, North Meade and North Melvina Avenues vary in width. North Melvina and North Meade Avenues are thirty feet wide, while the paved roadway of North Austin is approximately forty feet wide. One-way traffic distinguishes the neighborhood streets, which includes North Meade Avenue, from the eastern and western boundaries of North Austin and North Melvina Avenues. This traffic pattern physically signals transition. Large, regularly spaced trees further differentiate the residential streets from the surrounding traffic arteries. Their sheltering canopy and proximity to the street heightens the sense of constricted passage, slowing the pace pursued on through streets, and imbuing the neighborhood with a pastoral charm absent on sparsely planted commercial streets. Any entire block within the district is occupied by O.A. Thorp Elementary School, which was designed by architect Arthur F. Hussander and constructed in 1916. The school is a contributing resource within the historic district.

Materials and Stylistic Variation.

Most of the bungalows in this district today are covered with asphalt shingle roofs that project over the massing of the building, exuding a sense of shelter, protection, and connection with the landscape as they extend toward the ground. When dormer windows are present, the roof extends beyond the dormer frame in the same fashion. Originally these roofs were likely sheathed with asbestos shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Without exception, the bungalows are composed almost entirely of brick. The face brick on all street facades is laid in running bond. This includes both front and cross-street facades of corner bungalows. On non-corner bungalows, finished brickwork extends approximately six to eleven feet around the front corners of the buildings, depending on the entrance configuration. Common brick laid in common bond completes the side facades of these bungalows and continues around the rear of the buildings. The unfinished common bond brick also forms the rear and non street-facing facades of the corner bungalows.

While predominantly composed of brick, other materials contribute to the bungalows' expression. Ornament, sills, coping, and window box brackets are composed of limestone. Additionally, enclosed frame porches, which originally functioned as temperate sleeping quarters during the hot summer months, abut the rear of the bungalows. Many of these formerly roughly finished transitional spaces have since been converted to accommodate year-round living.

Though limited by siting and materials, the bungalows in this district counter homogeneity in their rooflines, massing, entrances, fenestration patterns, and surface detailing. The variety of rooflines includes clipped gables, full gables, central dormer windows, and hipped roofs. Contributing to the varied streetscape, neighboring bungalows do not share identical rooflines, but alternate somewhat rhythmically between them, though there is not a rigorous pattern to the variety. The bungalows on the north side of the 6000 block of Patterson Avenue, for example, alternate between clipped gables and hipped roofs pierced by gabled dormers, interrupted occasionally by full gabled bungalows.

While the long and narrow dimensions of the lots dictate the general massing of the bungalows, some variety exists in the expression of the facades. The earliest bungalows, found on the north side of the 6000 block of Grace Street, feature full, integral front porches supported by three brick piers with decorative capitals of contrasting colored brick. No other bungalows in the district share this full front porch. The majority of bungalows feature an integral front porch that encompasses only half or a quarter of the façade, the other half made up of the living room volume is enclosed to the roofline. A third, less common but recurring massing occurs with the projection of a separately roofed front living room bay extending from the main mass of the house. This

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

arrangement is more common on corner bungalows. The final massing exhibited by the bungalows in this district features an unbroken façade fully flush with the roofline.

Entrance into the bungalows varies with the massing and determines the plan. The most prevalent arrangement in this district is entry on the street-facing façade. These entrances are set to the side, rather than on the central axis, and serve bungalows with full front porches as well as those with recessed partial porches. A flight of concrete steps often framed by a stepped brick stoop capped by limestone coping leads to these entryways. Upon entry, a small vestibule directs the circulation into a large, open space with the living room at the front of the house separated from the dining room by an expansive and often trabeated opening.

The alternative entrance into the bungalows in this district is from the side, leaving an uninterrupted street-facing façade. These entries sit roughly fifteen feet back from the front façade. Entrance from the side occurs most often at ground level, though in rare instances is reached by a flight of concrete steps. Entry into the bungalow at ground level is facilitated by a flight of interior stairs into a small passage that separates the living room, which extends the full front of the bungalow, from the dining room. These side entries were originally sheltered by a projecting roof below the main roofline, supported by wooden brackets. Many of these original shelters persist today; others have been replaced with aluminum awnings. Many corner bungalows offer both front and side entry into the building.

Street-facing fenestration from the attic story to the basement is always centered and originally featured sash windows grouped in pairs, threes, fours, or fives. These groupings created a ribbon window effect across the façade, emphasizing horizontality and generously inviting the outdoors into the living spaces. Grouped fenestration also illuminates the dining room on the side façades of the bungalows, while a single sash window at the rear of the side façade lights the kitchen directly behind the dining room. On the opposite side, the fenestration pattern reflects a floor plan of two bedrooms separated by a bathroom. A single sash window, like the kitchen, lights each room. While the bedroom windows extend full length, the bathroom window is slightly raised for additional privacy. Art glass windows just to the side of the main entrance often light bedroom closets in half porch front-entry bungalows, and living rooms in quarter porch front entry bungalows. In many instances the art glass has been replaced, but originally it lent a sense of individuality and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

craftsmanship to these residences. Likewise, many of the street-facing windows, originally divided vertically by limestone mullions and again individually by wooden muntins, have been replaced by single, undivided picture windows on the first floor, and by glass block in the basement, though examples of these original details do persist in the neighborhood today as seen at 6134 Waveland Avenue. Window replacement, however, does not significantly detract from the integrity of the bungalows. The bungalow form is absolutely identifiable without these details. Further, the generous interaction with nature that these fenestration patterns encouraged persists without the original windows.

Surface detailing is articulated both in brick and limestone ornament. While the bond work does not vary, the variety of color, texture, and placement of the bricks differentiate the exterior surfaces of the bungalows. Red, yellow, and multi-colored face brick pressed in various patterns comprise the district. Additional decorative brickwork frames apertures and highlights cornice lines. Often set in relief, these embellishments break up otherwise uniform facades, not only by relieving the running bond, but also by inviting the play of light and shadow across the surfaces of the buildings. The limestone detailing similarly enhances the bungalows' fenestration, often punctuating the rhythm of the grouped openings, reinforcing their repetition and geometry. Bands of continuous limestone sills that extend across the bungalow façades reinforce the horizontal emphasis of the building, as does the coping that highlights the brick entry stoops. Additionally, the limestone brackets originally supported long window boxes that added another horizontal stripe across the façade. Like the decorative brickwork, the contrast in color between the limestone and the darker brick further relieves the uniformity of the façades.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Statement of Significance

The Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District meets the National Register Criteria outlined in the Chicago Bungalows Multiple Property Listing. With two hundred and fifty-two bungalows developed in two major building campaigns, 1917-1918 and 1922-1926, the District meets National Register Criterion A local significance by being associated with events that contributed to broad patterns of Chicago history -- the promotion of single-family homeownership for city residents, countering the twentieth-century trend toward the increasing residential densities that characterized Chicago's contemporary apartments and tenements. The importance of bungalows for Chicago homeownership went beyond their original construction and purchase. For Criterion A the years of significance are 1917 to 1930; the terminal date corresponds with the date established in the Chicago Bungalows multiple property documentation form. Possessed of a high degree of its original architectural and urban integrity, the District also meets National Register Criterion C local significance by embodying the characteristics of a distinctive type, period, and method of residential construction -- the bungalow. A single developer, Albert J. Schorsch, and a single architect, Ernest N. Braucher, worked together to give the District a scale and relative cohesiveness that represents a distinct Chicago urban pattern. The streetscape of Irving Park Gardens and similar bungalow neighborhoods eclipsed earlier forms of urbanism that had often mixed residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and activities in the same neighborhood. Schorsch sought to foster a domestic atmosphere of peace and tranquility for the residents of his "restricted" neighborhood, his private efforts dovetailed with the broader public movement towards zoned order in Chicago's urban landscape. This movement culminated in the adoption of Chicago's first comprehensive zoning ordinance in 1923. For Criterion C the years of significance are 1917 to 1926.

Historical Summary:

The development of Irving Park Gardens from 1917 to 1926 typified the rise and enormous popularity of Chicago bungalow neighborhoods between 1907 and 1930. Between 1900 and 1930 Chicago's population doubled as 1.5 million additional residents settled in the city. During this same period the number of owner-occupied units in Chicago rose from 86,435 in 1900 to 261,750 in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

1930. The tens of thousands of one and one-and-one-half story brick bungalows built in the city's outlying neighborhoods between 1910 and 1930 stood at the forefront of this expansion of single-family homeownership. Built together on entire blocks, the unprecedented form of Chicago bungalows created an entirely novel form of Chicago urbanism. While facilitating the American dream of homeownership for Chicago residents, neighborhoods like Irving Park Gardens created a harmonious and aesthetically cohesive residential landscape.

In 1913 the Economist, one of Chicago's leading real estate journals, surveyed the Northwest Side of the city and declared that the area had been "retarded" in its development because of a "lack of adequate transportation." Rudimentary transportation to the vicinity of Irving Park Gardens had developed in the 1880s. A branch line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway opened in 1882 from downtown to the cluster of Cook County institutions that occupied a 160-acre tract just to the northwest of the Irving Park Gardens site. These institutions, including the poorhouse, the insane asylum, founded in the 1850s, and the tuberculosis sanatorium, and the adjacent cemeteries, including Mount Olive Cemetery, founded in 1886, did generate substantial traffic through the area. The Chicago and Northwestern train line ran about a mile to the east of the Irving Park Gardens site. The opening of the Milwaukee Avenue streetcar line through the Portage Park neighborhood in 1894 and the extension of a streetcar line along Irving Park Road in 1896 raised new interest in the area's development. Soon developers and builders started converting the area's "vacant wood-grown prairies," "sparsely settled farming communities," and "corn field[s]" into new residential neighborhoods.¹ In the area of Irving Park Gardens, the sale and development of the farm tract owned by the Fick family since the 1870s proved key to the area's redevelopment. Interestingly, a significant step toward residential development in the area came in 1916 when the City of Chicago purchased a parcel of land on the west side of Austin Avenue from Gottfried Fick. Here, the city built the O. A. Thorp Public School, designed by Board of Education architect Arthur Hussander. In the context of bungalow neighborhoods, which carefully excluded industrial buildings and limited commercial buildings to major streets, schools and churches were the primary non-residential buildings that came to share and monumentalize the residential landscape. Schools and churches gave newer neighborhoods a rooted and more substantial appearance and reinforced the broader ideals of family life, child rearing, and moral propriety that developers hoped would make their developments attractive to potential homebuyers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

In 1916 there were school aged children living in the blocks east of the Thorp School; however, when the city began building the school the blocks immediately to the north, south, and west had no residences. The school provided something of a magnet for residential development that began in 1917 with the construction of 16 bungalows on the 6000 block of Grace Street, immediately north of the school. Here the Schorsch family, with Louis Schorsch as the owner of record, hired the Danish immigrant architect Axel V. Teisen to design the bungalows on the block. These Grace Street bungalows were the oldest in the Irving Park Gardens district. Teisen, who had emigrated from Denmark in 1910 at the age of 24, designed the Schorsch bungalows with front porches extended across the entire front of the bungalow; this element was characteristic of the earliest brick bungalows that had started to be built in Chicago by 1911. In Chicago generally, as well as in the district, architects and builders later began to build bungalows where more than half of the space allocated in earlier designs to the full outside porch was turned into interior space, making for a more spacious living room. By 1919, Teisen himself began to design in this style, as he did in the flat bay bungalow he designed for C. S. Miller in the 4400 block of North Francisco.² Teisen's Grace Street bungalows and lots had more constrained plans than the ones that became the standard as Albert J. Schorsch continued neighborhood development. The 6000 block of Grace was divided into twenty 30-foot wide lots rather than the eighteen 33-foot wide lots that became the standard block division in the district. The narrower lots had slightly smaller bungalows than came to prevail in the district; they measured 22 feet 10 inches wide by 41 feet deep while later bungalows on the adjacent blocks were generally 25 feet wide and 48 or 49 feet deep. Their relatively simple form permitted Schorsch to offer the "Beautiful Brick Bungalows . . . Near Schools and Parks," for \$300 down and monthly payments of only \$20 per month.³

The 6000 block of Grace Street proved the viability of the local residential market. In April 1921 Albert J. Schorsch & Company purchased a 7.5-acre tract from the Fick family for \$12,000. The purchase gave Schorsch control of 100 acres of land between Irving Park, Austin, Addison, and Melvina avenues. Both the Chicago Tribune and the Economist reported on Schorsch's plans to start construction of 100 "moderately priced" five-and-six-room bungalows that would be completed by August 1921. The company had already completed 250 bungalows on 20 acres of land since 1918. Schorsch's bungalows were selling at prices of between \$6,000 and \$11,000. Two years later the Economist reported that Schorsch had developed 133 acres in the area with 600 homes already sold and occupied.⁵ Schorsch proudly advertised the "high class" quality of the construction, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

materials, and of the neighborhood. In 1925 one newspaper advertisement declared, "BUNGALOWS. Very attractive brick; of highest type construction in choicest restricted district of Portage Park, streets and alleys paved, near new public school, 5-6-7 rooms with enclosed sleeping porch, [hardwood] throughout, latest plumbing appointments [hot water] heat, come out early for choice selection."⁶

The emphasis placed by Albert Schorsch on providing bungalows at moderate prices involved a careful reading of the market for homes among Chicago's middle and working class residents. Undoubtedly, it also reflected something of the modesty of circumstances in which he had grown up. Schorsch was born in 1888 in Hungary to Anton and Mary Schorsch, his German-speaking parents. In 1895 Schorsch's parents and their five children immigrated to Morris, Illinois. Anton worked as a tannery laborer and later as a section foreman for a railroad. The Schorsch family had six more children after settling in Morris and raised their family in a modest one-and-a-half story frame house at 740 Jackson Street. In his teens Albert worked in a bakery and as a night watchman at a bank in Morris. He then moved to Chicago to work. In 1910 at the age of twenty-two Albert Schorsch, his older brother Stephen, and seven other boarders lived in Maltilda Sertz's rooming house at 1253 W. Jackson. Albert worked as a clerk in the railway mail service and Stephen worked as a stenographer. Albert later took a position in the Chicago Post Office and, with a co-worker, began selling real estate. In 1913 at the age of twenty-five, Schorsch had started his own real estate, contracting, and building business, turning his attention to residential bungalow development. He built his first row of bungalows in the 3500 block of North Nagle, just a few blocks south and west of the tract he later developed as Irving Park Gardens. Schorsch sold the central-entry bungalow, with the full front porch, at 3528 North Nagle for \$2599, netting a profit of \$739.44. Albert Schorsch, with various family members working as minor partners in his business, employed several of his brothers as building contractors. When Schorsch died in 1970, he was still president of his real estate firm and had developed numerous subdivisions, building thousands of homes on Chicago's Northwest Side. In 1928, he also went beyond building and selling real estate and entered finance, becoming the founder and president of the West Irving State Bank. By any measure, Schorsch had achieved tremendous success. He went from being a German-speaking immigrant laborer to working as a clerk, living in a boarding house, to being a prosperous American businessman, living in substantial bungalows that he had built, first at 6058 Dakin Street, then at 6100 Warwick Avenue, then at 5910

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Newport In all three homes Schorsch lived surrounded on all sides by houses his company had built, in neighborhoods it had shaped.⁷

In adopting the bungalow as a type, Chicago builders and architects had to adapt it to the fairly constrained dimensions of the Chicago grid of narrow residential lots. As a form the bungalow had initially been promoted in the United States primarily for temporary seasonal residences and for large country or suburban lots. Bungalow designers and promoters proved especially interested in developing a residential architecture that would seamlessly merge the house with its setting, building with nature. Many of the most ardent promoters of bungalows in the early twentieth century condemned their use in the tighter confines of American cities where they felt that it was impossible to connect the building to the landscape. For example, Gustav Stickley, the apostle of the Arts and Crafts movement, the publisher of the Craftsman journal, founded in 1901, and the author of numerous widely circulated books on house, bungalow, and furniture design, generally avoided promoting bungalow construction on urban lots. His advocacy of economy, simplicity, and honesty of construction could theoretically extend to urban house construction for middle and working class homeowners in Chicago. However, dense urban lots undercut a primary tenet of Stickley's Arts and Crafts ideals—the restoration of a harmonious relationship between people, their houses, and nature. In 1909, laying out the elements of his “craftsman idea,” Stickley addressed the urban context directly: “We need hardly say that a house of the kind we have described belongs either in the open country or in a small village or town, where the dwellings do not elbow or crowd one another any more than the people do. We have planned houses for country living because we firmly believe that the country is the only place to live in. The city is all very well for business, for amusement and some formal entertainment, --in fact for anything and everything that, by its nature, must be carried on outside of the home. But the home itself should be in some place where there is peace and quiet, plenty of room and the chance to establish a sense of intimate relationship with the hills and valleys, trees and brooks and all the things which tend to lessen the strain and worry of modern life by reminding us that after all we are one with Nature.”⁸ Thus, despite some interest in urban houses on the part of his readers, Stickley tended to avoid houses “cramped to fit the dimensions of a city lot,” in preference for “dwellings best fitted for the country.”⁹ Similarly, Henry Saylor's Bungalows. Their Design, Construction and Furnishing, with Suggestions also for Camps, Summer Homes and Cottages of Similar Character rejected the construction of “row upon row of bungalows along a suburban street” as a fad that he hoped would die out.¹⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

The builders and designers of Chicago bungalow neighborhoods often called attention to the growing street trees, the street lawns, the uniform setback of houses on front yards and the presence of deep back yards and gardens as evidence a dignified natural setting for their houses. The overall horizontality of the bungalow form, seen in the overhanging roofs, in horizontal string courses, in the grouping of windows into horizontally disposed architectural frames, and in the frequent placement of planters on the front facades of the bungalows further highlighted the "low earth-hugging mass"¹¹ of the houses. Despite the existence of these elements the critics of the "row upon row" of bungalows worried about the monotony that could arise from identical bungalows lined up and fairly tightly packed on adjacent urban lots. Such a form seemed to undercut the individuality of resident families and to place the relationship of one house to the next house above the relationship of each house to its landscaped setting. The Chicago Tribune reported in 1922 that people attempting to "relieve the monotony" of uniform rows of bungalows had "found that only comparatively slight alterations were needed . . . to change entirely the aspect of each bungalow. A dormer window here and a peaked roof there and other similar changes broke the skyline, eliminating the pea-in-a-pod effect so disconcerting to the celebrating gentlemen who had forgotten the number of his own castle."¹²

In some bungalow neighborhoods the proliferation of many small builders tended to give bungalow blocks some interesting variety as different builders worked with a different sense of what would sell in the market. One of the notable elements of Albert J. Schorsch's Irving Park Gardens was the studied effort to create varied blocks. This effort was apparent in the making of the earliest block, the 6000 block of Grace. Here Schorsch and architect Axel V. Teisen built 16 bungalows with nearly identical interior floor plans. Each house had a porch that extended across the entire width of the bungalow. The entrance was placed on the west side of the porch, a group of three windows illuminating the living room looked out from the east side of the porch. The variety in the block arose from the different handling of the street edge of the roof—bungalows with front gables were mixed-in and alternated with bungalows with a hip roof and a small projecting front dormer. The alternating gables and dormers provided the block with an interesting variety and rhythm. As Schorsch began to develop the other blocks the variety became more emphatic, reaching to changes in bungalow size, floor plan, and exterior massing and expression. In these blocks, the Chicago architect Ernest Newton Braucher was largely responsible for the bungalow design. Born in the late 1800s, Braucher had graduated from University of Illinois School of Architecture in 1891. In Chicago

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

he developed a far-flung practice, specializing in residential construction. In working together, Schorsch and Braucher often took out a single building permit for all 18 bungalows on a block in Irving Park Gardens. Building them at the same time, they planned the entire block as a single composition, often alternating between three and five designs while generally avoiding having identical bungalows on adjoining lots. For example, the 6100 block of Warwick, built in 1925, had four different house designs alternating across the block. Beyond the different house styles they got variations among identical houses by using different color brick, and making slight changes in window and porch elements. Throughout the district the corner houses, with their two street elevations, both enclosed in face brick, were often larger, with higher roofs providing larger second floor rooms than those in the other houses on the block.

Schorsch and Braucher went to some lengths to avoid fostering monotony on the blocks in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, the uniform building lines, the uniform street lawns, and the uniform residential fabric in the area created a broader neighborhood cohesiveness that contrasted with the crazy-quilt urbanism that prevailed in many of the city's older neighborhoods. In 1920 Louis Schorsch sold a single lot in the 6000 block of Grace street to Joseph Albanese but he immediately sought to insure the continuity of neighborhood development by insisting that the lot be improved with "a brick bungalow" costing at least \$4000 and being set back 20 feet from the lot line.¹³ The tight control over the development of the area insured that commercial buildings would only be built on major streets, that apartment buildings would not share the streets with bungalows, and industrial and other uses besides bungalows, churches, and schools would be excluded entirely. It is notable that Schorsch's "restricted" development corresponded to the progressive urban ideals promoted in the early twentieth century to isolate building types and uses into comprehensively planned urban zones. When the City of Chicago adopted its first zoning ordinance in 1923 it confirmed the neighborhood vision tentatively developed by Schorsch, zoning the area for single-family residences, excluding apartments and other uses, and confining commercial buildings to Addison, Irving Park, Central, and Naragansett. Large areas to the north and south and east were zoned to permit apartment development.¹⁴

For many early residents of Irving Park Gardens Schorsch's promotion of a "restricted" neighborhood undoubtedly took on a palpable meaning in the context of their earlier Chicago residential experience. Many families living on the 6000 block of Grace Street in 1920 had, for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

example, resided previously on Chicago blocks that lacked the quiet residential character that pervaded Irving Park Gardens. Charles Restow, a German immigrant machine operator, who purchased 6006 Grace Street, had previously lived with his family in a three story flat building at 2043 Sheffield. The elevated train line ran down the alley at the back of his building. John Rudnik, Restow's neighbor at 6016 Grace worked as a clerk and had previously lived in a one-and-a-half story cottage at 2914 Allen Avenue. A one-story back alley dwelling filled the rear of the lot and across the alley from Rudnik's house, looming above the houses, stood a movie theater, stores, and flat buildings that fronted on Milwaukee Avenue. At least three of the early residents on the 6000 block of Grace Street had previously lived with their families in apartments above stores on commercial streets. Anton Meers, a streetcar conductor, had earlier lived above a store on North Oakley Street. Frank Stiff, a baker, had lived in an apartment above a bakery on West 38th Street. Martin Erickson, a machine operator had lived above a store on Sheffield Street. Arthur Seaman, a city engineer, who bought the house at 6042 Grace Street, had earlier lived in a three-story apartment building in Hyde Park, on a block that mixed apartments and single-family residences. Several of the new residents of Grace Street had earlier lived on blocks where factories stood alongside residences. William Thompson, a streetcar conductor who bought the house at 6034 Grace Street, had lived on Carroll Avenue amidst several heavy industrial plants. Martin Vuykov, a Hungarian immigrant laborer, who bought the house at 6018 Grace, had previously lived in a flat building on a block on Racine Avenue with several industrial buildings. Alfred Berg, a sheet metal worker and the son of Norwegian immigrants purchased the house at 6048 Grace. He and his family had previously lived in a two-story house on Belmont that had a coal yard behind the house, a railroad line three lots to the east and stood amidst several factories, including a brewery. For these new residents of Grace Street the fairly uniform fabric of bungalows and blocks stood in sharp contrast to their older Chicago neighborhoods.¹⁵

The cohesiveness of the residential landscape in Irving Park Gardens belied the diverse ethnicity of the neighborhood's first residents. Schorsch advertised the neighborhood in both English and German language newspapers. Foreign-born immigrants, like Albert J. Schorsch and Axel V. Teisen, headed approximately one quarter of the neighborhood families. American-born children of immigrants headed many more families. Ethnically, Germans predominated among the neighborhood's immigrant families. Among the first homebuyers there were also immigrants from Sweden, Hungary, Norway, Poland, England, Russia, Bohemia, Iceland, Italy, and Slovenia. In the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

older parts of Chicago there were many neighborhoods that were predominated by a variety of ethnic groups. Physical expressions of ethnicity were often close at hand in neighborhood stores, saloons, social clubs, and churches that stood mixed in among high-density tenements and apartments. What was undoubtedly strikingly different in Irving Park Gardens was that such markers of ethnicity were only seen on major streets around the neighborhood. On the restricted bungalow blocks, a diverse ethnicity was assimilated into a fairly uniform American residential fabric. These families were taking on the rudiments of the American dream of homeownership while settling into a landscape that seemed to fundamentally move its immigrant residents forward in a process of becoming Americans.

The families that moved into the bungalows in Irving Park Gardens did not employ live-in domestic servants. Generally married women took care of the housekeeping; they did not generally work outside of the home. Bungalow promoters pointed to the efficient and economical plan of bungalow interiors as a great aid in housekeeping.¹⁶ The plan placed all the rooms on a single level; generally, living rooms stood at the front of the house, flowing into dining rooms in the middle of the house, and ending with kitchens at the back, without separate corridors and halls. A separate zone running parallel to the public rooms, had bedrooms and a bathroom, often grouped off of a small hall/foyer, connecting into either the kitchen or the dining room. The economy of the plan brought an economy of construction, and in turn produced an economy of housekeeping.

The male heads of household worked at a broad array of skilled blue collar and middle-class white-collar jobs. They worked at jobs that afforded them enough income to make a modest down payment on their bungalows and to keep making monthly payments. There are cases where members of the extended family and the adult children lived in the home, maintained jobs outside, and likely made contributions to the household economy. The early bungalow owners in Irving Park Gardens worked in positions such as printing press operator, photo engraver, streetcar conductor, streetcar motorman, railroad engineer, chef, insurance salesman, electrician, plumber, bricklayer, plasterer, cabinet maker, lumber salesman, machine shop foreman, millwright, shoe factory purchasing agent, bowling alley carpenter, police officer, detective, coffee and tea salesman, meat market proprietor, clothing store proprietor, automobile repair shop proprietor, garage operator, druggist, barber, tailor, baker, terra cotta maker, milkman, ice dealer, book binder, office clerk, factory purchasing agent, dentist, architect, truck driver, foundry man, electrical inspector, radio assembler, jewelry salesman,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

and bank janitor.¹⁷ These residents worked in quite varied setting around the city; however, their social class and their bungalow neighborhood effectively created a very different world for them to return home to. It was a neighborhood that tended to mask not only their varied ethnicity but also their varied occupations. They came to share very similar brick bungalows in a residential landscape that depended upon but was emphatically set apart from their worlds of commerce, industry, and labor.

Endnotes

¹ "New Subdivisions," Economist, (30 August 1913), 361; see also, "Portage Park," Local Community Fact Book Chicago Metropolitan Area, (Chicago, 19xx), 72.

² See: <http://www.chicagobungalow.org/ravenswood.pdf>

³ Chicago Tribune, 14 April 1918.

⁴ "To Build Bungalows," Economist, (April 2, 1921), 765. Chicago Tribune, 3 April 1921.

⁵ "Schorsch & Co. 72 Bungalows; \$504,000," Economist, (16 June 1923), 1405.

⁶ Chicago Tribune, April 1, 1925.

⁷ See Ellen Skerrett, "It's More Than A Bungalow: Portage Park and the Making of the Bungalow Belt," in The Chicago Bungalow, edited by Dominic A. Pacyga and Charles Shanabruch, (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), 113-115; United States Census, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, 1900, E.D. 53, page 25A; United States Census, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, 1910, E.D. 56, page 11A. United States Census, 1910. Chicago, E.D. 879, page 4 A.; "Albert J. Schorsch," Chicago Tribune, 3 May 1970: "The Schorsch Family Centenary, October 22, 1995," privately printed.

⁸ Gustav Stickley, Craftsman Homes, (New York: Gramercy Books, 1995; originally published in 1909), 197-198.

⁹ Gustav Stickley, Craftsman Homes, (New York: Gramercy Books, 1995; originally published in 1909), 36.

¹⁰ Henry H. Saylor, Bungalows. Their Design, Construction and Furnishing, with Suggestions also for Camps, Summer Homes and Cottages of Similar Character (New York: McBride, Winston & Company, 1911), 20-21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 17

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

¹¹ Henry H. Saylor, Bungalows. Their Design, Construction and Furnishing, with Suggestions also for Camps, Summer Homes and Cottages of Similar Character (New York: McBride, Winston & Company, 1911), 43.

¹² Chicago Tribune, 10 April 1922.

¹³ Cook County Recorder of Deeds, deed 111529 T, 1 March 1920.

¹⁴ Chicago Zoning Ordinance, Passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago, April 5, 1923 (Chicago: City of Chicago, 1923).

¹⁵ This account relies on several sources, including the Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Manuscript Population Schedules; Chicago City Directories; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and deed and title records.

¹⁶ See Waldon Fawcett, "American Bungalows and Chalets," Keith's Magazine 22 (December 1909): 311-315; H. H. Holt, "The Building of the Bungalow," Keith's Magazine 19 (April 1908): 177-182.

¹⁷ Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Manuscript Population Schedules.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 18

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 19

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 20

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

Geographical Data

Boundary Description

The Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District is located in Section 20, Township 40 North, Range 13 East, UTM Grid Zone 16, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Commencing in the center of South Melvina Avenue at the center of the alley between West Berenice and West Grace Streets proceeding east for two city blocks to the center of North Austin Avenue then turning 90 degrees to the south and proceeding to south from the alley past West Grace, West Warwick, West Waveland and West Patterson to the center of the alley between West Patterson and W. Addison Street then turning 90 degrees to the west and proceeding two city blocks to the west to the center of North Melvina Avenue then turning 90 degrees and proceeding to the north to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries in this district enclose a neighborhood of bungalows of particularly high historical integrity. The 6000 and 6100 blocks of Grace Street, Warwick, Waveland, and Patterson Avenues consist almost entirely of bungalows built by a single contractor. As such, they form a consistent body of work. Further, very few significant alterations to the bungalows detract from their original expressions. The character of the neighborhood is further preserved by the continued use of its bungalows exclusively as private residences.

The architectural continuity of this neighborhood does not extend beyond North Austin or North Melvina Avenues, the neighborhood's eastern and western boundaries. While a residential character persists to the east and west of these cross streets, the consistency of form present in the district is diluted on neighboring blocks by significant alterations to the bungalows, and by the presence of other housing types constructed outside the period of significance. North Austin and North Melvina Avenues also permit two-way traffic, marking clear boundaries for this district of one-way streets. Commercial and residential buildings line Addison Street to the south of the district,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 21

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

also a heavily traveled two way street, marking a clear shift in neighborhood character. While bungalows proliferate to the north of Grace Street, the district's northern boundary, as a group they are not as consistent as those included in the district. Varied materials and building types as well as unsympathetic alterations disrupt the integrity of the bungalows present on these blocks.

The O.A. Thorp Public School, designed between 1916 and 1918 by Arthur F. Hussander, a noted architect of public schools in Chicago, has been included in this district for its significance in attracting residential development to the area. Construction began on the earliest bungalows in this neighborhood simultaneously with the erection of the school.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 22

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

The following properties contribute to the Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District for their high level of historic integrity. These structures have been nominally altered, if at all.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 6094 Grace Street
date: 1924
contractor: Unknown
architect: Unknown
owner: Unknown
dimensions: Unknown
cost: Unknown | | | | |
| 2 | 6096 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 3 | 6010 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 4 | 6012 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 5 | 6016 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 6 | 6018 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch | | | | |
| | | dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | |
| 7 | 6022 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 8 | 6024 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 9 | 6028 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 10 | 6030 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 11 | 6034 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| 12 | 6036 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 | | | | |
| | | | | | 15. 6040 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 |
| | | | | | 14. 6042 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 |
| | | | | | 15. 6046 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 |
| | | | | | 16. 6048 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 |
| | | | | | 17. 6052 Grace Street
date: 1918
contractor: Val Matzo
architect: Axel V. Teisen
owner: Louis Schorsch
dimensions: 22'10" x 41 x20
cost: \$3500 |
| | | | | | 18. 6058 Grace Street
date: 1925
contractor: H. Lindquist
architect: W. I. Bek
owner: Phillip Niemes
dimensions: 23'11" x 51 x 20
cost: \$6500 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 23

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 19. | 6100 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | cost \$4700 |
| 20. | 6104 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | 26. 6130 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 | 32. 6150 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 |
| 21. | 6108 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | 27. 6134 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 | 33. 6154 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 |
| 22. | 6110 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | 28. 6136 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 | 34. 6156 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 |
| 23. | 6114 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | 29. 6140 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 | 35. 6101 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 |
| 24. | 6120 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 | 30. 6144 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20
cost \$4700 | 36. 6109 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 |
| 25. | 6126 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch | 31. 6148 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Axel V. Teisen
owner Mary Schorsch
dimensions 24' 10" x 48 x 20 | 37. 6111 Grace Street
date 1923
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 20
cost \$4800 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 24

Schorch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

38.	6115 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 46 x 20 cost \$4800	architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20 cost \$4700	cost \$4700
39.	6119 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 46 x 20 cost \$4500	45. 6130 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20 cost \$4700	51. 6159 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20 cost \$4700
40.	6121 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 46 x 20 cost \$4800	46. 6141 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 45 x 20 cost \$4700	52. 6001 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 20 cost \$5000
41.	6125 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 46 x 20 cost \$4800	47. 6145 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20 cost \$4700	53. 6005 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 20 cost \$5000
42.	6127 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 46 x 20 cost \$4800	48. 6149 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 46 x 20 cost \$4700	54. 6009 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 20 cost \$5000
43.	6131 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20 cost \$4700	49. 6151 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20 cost \$4700	55. 6011 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 20 cost \$5000
44.	6135 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch	50. 6155 Grace Street date 1923 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Axel V Teisen owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 24 x 48 x 20	56. 6015 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 20 cost \$5000

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 25

Schorch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

57	6019 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	cost: \$5000
58	6021 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	64	6041 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000
59	6025 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	65	6045 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000
60	6029 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	66	6049 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000
61	6031 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	67	6051 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000
62	6035 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000	68	6055 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20 cost: \$5000
63	6039 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch	69	6059 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 45 x 20
		70	6100 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Mary Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$6000
		71	6104 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Mary Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$6000
		72	6108 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Mary Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$6000
		73	6110 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Mary Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$6000
		74	6114 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Mary Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$6000
		75	6118 Warwick Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Mary Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$6000

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 26

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

76.	6120 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	dimensions: 25 x 45 x 18 cost \$6500
77.	6124 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	83. 6144 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	89. 6105 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500
78.	6128 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 18 cost \$6000	84. 6148 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	90. 6107 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500
79.	6130 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	85. 6150 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	91. 6111 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500
80.	6134 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	86. 6154 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	92. 6115 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500
81.	6135 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	87. 6158 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Mary Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6000	93. 6119 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500
82.	6140 Warwick Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch	88. 6101 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch	94. 6121 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 27

Schorch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

95	6125 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
96	6129 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	102 6151 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	109 6018 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
97	6131 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	103 6155 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	110 6020 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
98	6135 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	104 6157 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	111 6024 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
99	6137 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	105 6000 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	112 6028 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
100	6141 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	106 6084 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	113 6030 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
101	6143 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$6500	107 6006 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	114 6034 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
102	6147 Warwick Avenue date 1926 contractor Albert Schorsch	108 6014 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 28

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

112	6038 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100				date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	
116	6040 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	123	6005 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100			130	6029 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
117	6044 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	124	6009 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100			131	6031 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
118	6048 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	125	6011 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100			132	6025 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
119	6050 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	126	6015 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100			133	6029 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
120	6054 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	127	6019 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100			134	6041 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
121	6055 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	128	6021 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100			135	6045 Waveland Avenue date 1924 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100
122	6061 Waveland Avenue	129	6025 Waveland Avenue date 1924				

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 29

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

130	6049 Waveland Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$5100		date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	
137	6151 Waveland Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$5100	144	6114 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	151	6136 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
138	6155 Waveland Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$5100	145	6118 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	152	6140 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
139	6039 Waveland Avenue date: 1924 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$5100	146	6120 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	153	6144 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
140	6100 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	147	6124 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	154	6148 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
141	6104 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	148	6128 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	155	6150 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
142	6108 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	149	6126 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	156	6154 Waveland Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
143	6116 Waveland Avenue	150	6134 Waveland Avenue date: 1925		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 30

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

157	6106 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	164	6121 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500		date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
158	6101 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	165	6125 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	177	6149 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
159	6105 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	166	6129 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	173	6151 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
160	6109 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	167	6131 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	174	6155 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
161	6111 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	168	6135 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	175	6157 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500
162	6113 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	169	6137 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	176	6000 Patterson Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$5100
163	6119 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	170	6111 Waveland Avenue date: 1926 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Ernest N. Braucher owner: Albert Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 49 x 18 cost: \$6500	177	6008 Patterson Avenue date: 1925 contractor: Albert Schorsch architect: Unknown owner: Louis Schorsch dimensions: 25 x 48 x 18 cost: \$5100
		171	6145 Waveland Avenue		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 31

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 178 | 6010 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 | date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 | contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 179 | 6014 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 | 186 | 6038 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 180 | 6018 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 | 187 | 6040 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 181 | 6020 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 | 188 | 6044 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 182 | 6024 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 18
cost \$5100 | 189 | 6048 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 183 | 6028 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 | 190 | 6050 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 184 | 6030 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 45 x 18
cost \$5100 | 191 | 6054 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| 185 | 6034 Patterson Avenue | 192 | 6058 Patterson Avenue
date 1925 |
| | | 193 | 6061 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| | | 194 | 6065 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 45 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| | | 195 | 6069 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| | | 196 | 6011 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 46 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| | | 197 | 6015 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |
| | | 198 | 6019 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Unknown
owner Louis Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 48 x 18
cost \$5100 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 32

Schorch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

199	6021 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
200	6025 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	207 6049 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	214 6110 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
201	6029 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	208 6051 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	215 6114 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
202	6031 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	209 6055 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	216 6118 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
203	6035 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	210 6059 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	217 6120 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
204	6039 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 48 x 18 cost \$5100	211 6100 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	218 6124 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
205	6041 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Unknown owner Louis Schorsch dimensions 25 x 45 x 18 cost \$5100	212 6104 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	219 6126 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
206	6045 Patterson Avenue	213 6108 Patterson Avenue date 1925	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 33

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

220	6139 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500			contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	
221	6174 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	228	6156 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	235	6121 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
222	6136 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	229	6101 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	230	6125 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
223	6140 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	230	6105 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	237	6129 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
224	6144 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	231	6109 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	238	6131 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
225	6148 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	232	6111 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	239	6135 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
226	6120 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert J. Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	234	6115 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500	240	6137 Patterson Avenue date 1925 contractor Albert Schorsch architect Ernest N. Braucher owner Albert Schorsch dimensions 25 x 49 x 18 cost \$6500
227	6134 Patterson Avenue date 1925	234	6119 Patterson Avenue date 1925		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Properties Page 34

Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois

241 6141 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 49 x 18
cost \$6500

242 6145 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 49 x 18
cost \$6500

243 6147 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 49 x 18
cost \$6500

244 6151 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 49 x 18
cost \$6500

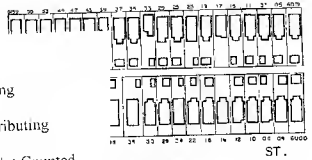
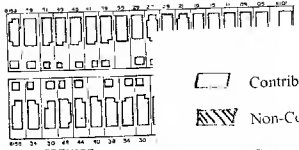
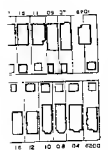
245 6155 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 49 x 18
cost \$6500




246 6157 Patterson Avenue
date 1925
contractor Albert Schorsch
architect Ernest N. Braucher
owner Albert Schorsch
dimensions 25 x 49 x 18
cost \$6500

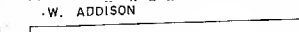
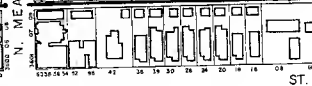
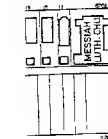
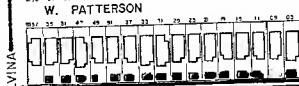
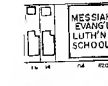
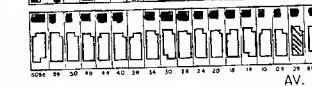
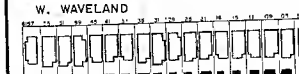
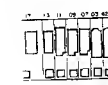
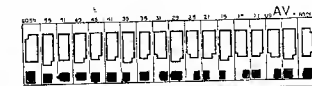
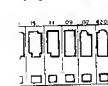
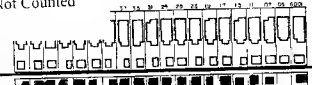
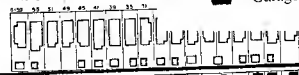
247 6160 Warwick Avenue
O.A. Thorp Elementary School
date 1916
architect Arthur F. Hussander

The following properties do not contribute to
the Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic
District

1. 6000 Grace Street
2. 6054 Grace Street
3. 6118 Grace Street
4. 6124 Grace Street
5. 6105 Grace Street
6. 6145 Warwick Avenue
7. 6610 Waveland Avenue
8. 6884 Patterson Avenue



-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Garages-Not Counted



Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT.
Grant Road Historic District,
4400 and 4500 blks of Grant Rd., NW,
Washington, 2000116.
LISTED, 3/03/04

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT,
Plymouth Theater,
1245 H St., NE,
Washington, 2000217.
LISTED, 3/03/04

FLORIDA, MARION COUNTY,
Fort King Site,
Address Restricted,
Osala District, 04006300.
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED/LISTED, 2/31/04

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Schorsch Irving Park Gardens Historic District,
roughly bounded by Grace St., Parkerson Ave., W. Austin Ave., and W. Melvina
Ave.,
Chicago, 04000075,
LISTED, 3/05/04
(Chicago Bungalows MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
South Park Manor Historic District,
roughly bounded by S. King Dr., S. State St., 75th St. and 79th St.,
Chicago, 04000076,
LISTED, 3/25/04
(Chicago Bungalows MPS)

INDIANA, GRANT COUNTY,
Gas City High School,
400 East South A St.,
Gas City, 03001216.
LISTED, 3/05/04
(Indiana's Public Common and High Schools MPS)

LOUISIANA, MOREHOUSE PARISH
Mer Rouge High School,
500 E. 14 St.,
Mer Rouge, 04000145,
LISTED, 3/04/04

LOUISIANA, ORLEANS PARISH,
Xavier University Main Building, Convent and Library,
1 Drexel Dr.,
New Orleans, 04000114,
LISTED, 3/03/04

MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY,
North Cemetery,
Cold St.,
Worthington, 04000121,
LISTED, 3/03/04

MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY,
Asland Town House,
101 Main St.,
Andover, 04000120,
LISTED, 3/03/04